

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

## Commercial.

### THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.  
The only transaction we have to report from the Share Market to-day is a sale of Banks at 187 premium for the end of the month. China Sugars have dropped considerably since yesterday, offers to sell at 143 per share for the end of the month meeting with no response. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

### SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue  
187 per cent. premium, sellers  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$82 per share  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share, sale  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers  
Yangtze' Insurance Association—Tls. 1040 per share  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share, sellers  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share, buyers  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$368 per share, buyers  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, buyers  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share, buyers  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—171 per cent. dis., sellers  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$143 per share, sellers  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$160 per share, sellers  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

### EXCHANGE.

IN LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 378  
Bank Bills on demand ..... 374  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 388  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 389  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 381 @ 388  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 462  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 472  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. .... 233  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. .... 233  
On Demand ..... 224  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 728  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 738

### OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul; \$535  
(Allowance, Taels 65)  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$575  
(Allowance, Taels 88)  
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$587  
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest ..... \$590  
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$592  
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest ..... \$585  
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$585  
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest ..... \$587  
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$590  
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest ..... \$582  
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$557  
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$560  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul; ... \$540  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul; ... \$405  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul; ... \$335

### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER).  
YESTERDAY.  
Barometer—1 P.M. .... 30° 97.4  
Thermometer—1 P.M. .... 80° 80.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. .... 82° 81.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wat. bulb) .... 79° 78.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wat. bulb) .... 78° 77.0  
Thermometer—Maximum (over night) .... 78° 77.0  
To-day.  
Barometer—9 A.M. .... 30° 97.4  
Barometer—1 P.M. .... 30° 97.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. .... 80° 80.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. .... 82° 81.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wat. bulb) .... 79° 78.0  
Thermometer—Maximum (over night) .... 78° 77.0

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONGKONG	AMON.	SHANGHAI	MANILA
Barometer	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.9
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	80.0	79.0
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Barometer	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.9
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
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Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Barometer	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.9
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Thermometer	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Barometer	99.6	99.9	99.	

completely destroyed the felon's house. A Mandarin visited the scene and, having viewed the body, simply ordered the murderer to expend the sum of \$60 over the funeral, without inflicting any proper punishment. It would thus appear that the Chinese have the right of depriving their offspring of life, whether they be either boys or adults.

A disastrous conflagration which not only occasioned the destruction of about sixty small tenements, but also the sacrifice of six lives, occurred just outside the South Gate at one o'clock on Friday morning last, the 1st ultimo. The fire, which originated in a cooking house, was attributable to the usual carelessness of the natives whilst preparing their food. Unfortunately the firewalls, which prove so serviceable in preventing fires from spreading, do not extend so far as the *locus in quo*, and when fires occur in this locality, it is customary to pull down the adjoining premises in order to stop their progress. This course was being adopted upon the present occasion, when the walls of some houses fell in rather too suddenly to allow of the escape of six natives, who were in the act of looting, and whose bodies were afterwards discovered amongst the *débris* in such a charred state as to be beyond recognition. The damage to property is estimated at \$500.

A new official, in the person of a late Censor at Peking, named Liu Jui Ke, has been recently appointed to the Grain Taoutai-ship of Foochow, to replace the acting Taoutai Pan. We are surprised to find that a new man has been appointed as the Grain Taoutai,—whoever he is—has to deal with Foreign affairs, and is held responsible by his superiors for all his actions. As there are many expectant Taoutais in the Fukien province, who have some knowledge concerning foreign intercourse, we should have thought that the most competent person would have been selected by the Chinese Government; whereas the Governor General, and the Governor, have allowed the former to take the seals of office. If we remember rightly, Tao Tsung Tang, some years ago, whilst he was Governor General of this Province, would not allow a treasurer appointed from Peking to take the office, on the grounds of his incapacity. We shall wait and see how far the new Grain Taoutai manages to deal satisfactorily with foreign transactions, and as he has acted as Censor, we may at least hope that he will give all matters his personal attention, instead of leaving the same to his subordinates.—*Herald*.

## NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

Three large reefs have lately been discovered in the sea adjacent to Shiwamachi, Iwaki.

Mr. Consul Sugimura in In-chion, Korea, has been ordered to return to Japan on official business.

Salmon caught in Hokkaido this season were less by one half than last. Moreover, prices have considerably fallen, forty-five salmon being purchaseable for one yen.

Forty stock brokers in Yokohama have lately applied to the authorities for permission to relinquish their business. It is said that the number of those practising has decreased to twenty.

A letter from Korea dated the 21st ultimo states that the Government of that country proposes to exploit the gold mines Ham-gyeng-do by engaging engineers from Japan or America.

We have already announced the outbreak of a fire at Kogane-ga-dake, in the province of Tamba. We are now informed that the conflagration devastated an area of a hundred cho (3,000,000 square yards).

The value of the export of timber hence to Shanghai amounts to eighty or ninety thousand taels per year. It is said that the Chinese Customs authorities vary the import duty on planks without giving due notice to the Japanese Consul. The latter immediately reported the matter to our Minister at Peking, who has demanded an explanation from the T'sung-li Yamen.

The quantity of coins struck in the Osaka Mint during July last was as follows:—Gold, yen 52,020; silver, yen 345,532; copper, yen 82,311; making a total of yen 475,843. The total mintage of the three metals during the year ending in June last, amounted in value to yen 6,078,351. Again, from the 13th year of Meiji (1880), in which the Mint was established, to July of the 16th year (1883), the total value of the coins struck was yen 109,444,674.—Translated for *Japan Mail*.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH VON MOLTKE.

The *Gazzetta di Torino* published some little time ago an interview between Von Moltke and one Dr. Depiaz, in which the latter describes the great German General as follows:—"He has nothing of the pale and monkish face that I fancied he had. On the contrary, he is a vigorous old man, carrying admirably his 83 years. He is slightly stooped. His forehead is broad, and it is surmounted by a great blonde wig, for he has not a single hair on his head. His eyes are of a deep bluish grey, his nose is very aquiline, with distended nostrils, and his mouth is small and closely shut, giving evidence of discretion leaning toward taciturnity. In his presence you feel instinctively that you have before you a man of great power. He speaks French tolerably well, although it is a monotonous tone."

"I am convinced that Moltke is travelling as a tourist, not for the purpose of regaining his health, which is excellent, but to seek repose after great intellectual labors. He admired everything with an honest enthusiasm, especially the palm trees and the flowers, caused the little children whom he met on his way, and was unceasing in his praises of our beautiful country."

"Speaking of Monte Carlo, and Route de la Corniche, I asked him if he would not like to go there now that the weather was so fine. But, said he, 'that's France, and I don't want people to think that I have come here for a strategic motive. I have had enough of that sort of thing. His nephew remarked that it seemed to him that there is in France a certain amount of ill-temper on account of the good feeling existing between Germany and Italy.'

"That is very natural," said I, "because the French fancy that this alliance is aimed against them."

"On the contrary," he replied, "everything that we have done has been in the interest of peace; but the French can't be convinced that we really desire peace."

"Encouraged by these words, I said to the Marshal: 'Ah, your Excellency, what a glorious fate still remains for you in the work of making peace in the world. You have already done enough for military glory; why can't you try to establish a general peace?'

"Well, Doctor, all that you say is very fine," answered the Marshal, sadly shaking his head; "but we may be attacked, and may have to defend ourselves. Let the others begin, and we will be only too happy to follow their example."

## TARISIO AND THE CREMONAS.

At the beginning of this century, hidden away in old Italian convents and wayside inns, lay the masterpieces of the Amati, Stradivarius, Guarnerius, and Bergonzi, almost unknown and little valued. But Tarisio's eye was getting cultivated. He was learning to know the fiddle when he saw it. "Your violin, Signor, requires mending" says the itinerant peddler, as he salutes some monk or padre known to be connected with the sacristy or choir of Pisa Florence, Milan. "I can mend it." Out comes the Stradivarius, with a loose, bar or a split rib, and sounding abominably. "Dio mio!" says Tarisio, "and all the blessed saints, but your violin is in a bad way. My respected father is prayed to try one that I have, in perfect and beautiful accord and repair, and permit me to mend this worn-out machine." And Tarisio, whipping a shining, clean instrument out of his bag, hands it to the monk, who eyes it and is for trying it. He tries it; it goes soft and sweet, though not loud and wheezing, like the battered old Strad. Tarisio clutches his treasure. The next day back comes the peddler to the cloister, is shown up to the padre, whom he finds scraping away on his loan fiddle. "But," he exclaims, "you have lent me a beautiful violin and in perfect order." "Ahi! if the father would accept from me a small favor," says the cunning Tarisio. "And what is that?"

"To keep the violin that suits him so well, and I will take in exchange the old machine which is worn out, but with my skill I shall still make something of it!" A glass of good wine or lemonade or black coffee clinches the bargain. Off goes Tarisio, having parted with a characterless German fiddle—sweet and easy-going and "looking nice," and worth now about £5—in perfect order, and having secured one of those gems of Cremona which now run into the £200. Violin-collecting became the passion of Tarisio's life. The story has been told by Mr. Charles Readie, and all the fiddle world knows how Tarisio came to Paris with a batch of old instruments, and was taken up by Chanot and Vuillaume, through whose hands passed nearly every one of those *chefs-d'œuvre* recovered by Tarisio in his wanderings, which now are so eagerly contended for by English and American millionaires, whenever they happen to get into the market. I have heard of a mania for snuff-boxes—it was old Lablache's hobby. There are your china maniacs, and your picture maniacs, and your old-print connoisseurs, who only look at the title-page and edition, and your coin-collectors, and your gem-collectors, who are always taking in; but for down-right fanaticism and "gone cooiness," if I may invent the word, command me to your violin maniac. He who once comes under that spell goes down to the grave with a disordered mind. I have sometimes attributed the confusion of my own ideas to this.—*Hawaii, in the Gentleman's Magazine*.

## ENGLAND'S WAR POWER.

By her insular position England has enjoyed immunity from foreign invasion ever since the successful adventure of the Normans eight hundred and forty years ago, for the incursion of William of Orange was rather invited than repelled by the majority of Englishmen, and is therefore not to be treated as a foreign invasion. With probably the best army ever mustered in Europe, Bonaparte drew back from his design to cross the channel in 1803 because the French fleet was not a reliable support for his transports against the naval power England had at hand for the struggle. But since the beginning of the era of steam and armored ships the insular security of England has been much impaired, and if an army as numerous and complete in all its equipments as that of Napoleon in 1803 should now attempt to invade England, supported by an armored fleet nearly equal to her own, the chances of a successful landing would be very great.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson and the Chamber of Commerce are much to blame for not giving publicity to the correspondence at the time the letters passed, as had such a course been adopted, it is more than probable that in the face of the supercilious and unsatisfactory letter of the Admiral, the public here would have protested in such a way as would have brought those who are paid, and well paid to, to protect us, to a true sense of their duty in this part of the world.

I leave the last inscription in Canton and the burning of the houses on the Shamian to complete the picture, as they are more eloquent advocates for improvement in the placing of our naval forces than anything my pen can write.

Trusting that some one abler than I am will take up this matter and leave it until we are placed in comparative safety by having those who are paid to protect us compelled to remain at their posts both summer and winter,

I am,  
Yours, &c.,  
AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.  
Hongkong, September 15th, 1883.

## A ROMANCE OF THE VATICAN.

American girls have high matrimonial aspirations. Sometimes in their flight they catch a German Baron, an Italian Count, or a French Marquis. Rarely, in the uppermost air of all, they encounter an English peer, or even the son of a peer, or even the nephew of a peer. But rarely, very rarely, is it given to them to capture the nephew of a Pope. Yet that is the fate of Mlle Sylvine Bueno, a wealthy heiress from Cuba.

The father of Mlle Bueno was a Spaniard who had migrated when young to the Pearl of the Antilles, made his fortune in a bank, and returned to Europe. There he gave himself up to pleasure—whether at Paris, Rome, or Seville, whether sunning himself at the seaside, or following up the hunt at Fontainebleau. His wife did the match-making for his daughters. One of them married Señor Agrela, a Spaniard. Another, Sylvine, was staying with her relatives at Seville, the Paris of Andalusia, when a tall and handsome young Italian arrived from Rome on a mission, which decided her fate. The handsome Italian was Count Camillo Pecchi, nephew of Pope Leo XIII.

No family ever lived more quietly than that of Gioacchino Pecchi, now head of the Catholic Church. Before the time of Rome itself had been settled in the heart of Italy, at Capriolo, perched on the Volsca Mountains. Here, in an atmosphere of nobility and refinement, the childhood of the future Pope was spent, and here, at the Academy of Nobles, he went with his brother to school. His brothers were four, Giuseppe, Carlo, Giovanni Battista and Ferdinando, of whom Giuseppe alone survives, a devout man and a Cardinal. His sisters were two, Anna Maria and Catrina, both of whom are dead. Giovanni Battista left five children, Anna Marie left four. Camillo, born March 1st, 1855, is the second son of Giovani Battista.

These are the arguments which defeated the channel tunnel. They may be, as John Bright thinks they are, unsound and trifling, but they are military and go to the root of England's present weakness as a military and naval power; by contrast with the great Powers of the Continent. If General Wolseley says, her navy does not protect her even now against invasion from France, the plain inference is that the French navy is superior to the British, and this opinion has recently strengthened both here and in England.—*S. J. Chronicle*.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Panorama* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on, or about, the 16th.

The D.D.R. S.S. *Polyphemus* left Singapore on the 11th instant for this port, and is due here on the 17th.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Patroclus* from Liverpool left Singapore on the afternoon of the 11th instant for this port, and may be expected to arrive here on, or about, the 18th.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed in this column.)

## MR. BULKELEY JOHNSON AND ADMIRAL WILLES.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH". Sir,—The publication of the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Admiral Willes in the whole of the English newspapers in this colony has given rise to much comment. The letters are dated April 16th and 17th respectively, some five months ago, and only saw the light after the disastrous outbreak at Canton and the burning of the majority of the houses on the Shamian.

This looks like locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen.

That the Chamber of Commerce had good cause to bring what was a real grievance to the notice of Admiral Willes there is no reason to doubt, but to say that the grievance was ably put forward would be simply disquising the truth. Let me endeavour to make my meaning clear.

In his letter to Admiral Willes, Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson says:

"During the last two years, it has come under the observation of the Committee that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war."

The above is certainly a correct enough statement, which can be substantially proved by an investigation into the matter, and yet Mr. Bulkeley Johnson, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, accepts the following answer from H.E. Admiral Willes, and does absolutely nothing:

"In the 2nd paragraph of that letter you are good enough to make a statement, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the Chamber should have accepted information which is at variance with actual facts."

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson must have known very well that the above paragraph of Admiral Willes' letter was a masterly stroke of evasion, and yet he did not go straight to the point and make any attempt to prove his previous assertion, although he must have known that it could easily be substantiated.

It would appear that the honorable gentleman's idea was to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, which means that he did not want to have any rupture or personal difference with such a great man as Admiral Willes, but yet wanted to pose as the protector of the rights of the Hongkong public.

There was altogether too much milk and water nimbly-pampered in the tone of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's letter to Admiral Willes; the question was a very important one and required to be vigorously handled. What was humbly solicited as a concession ought to have been demanded as a right, and it is to be regretted that the head of the princely house missed such a favorable opportunity of bringing a martinet and red-tapist of the most extreme type to his proper senses.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's apparent love for the company of those in high places would seem to have prevented his insisting strongly on Admiral Willes paying due attention to just and proper protest, and to that subservient or complaisance, or call it what you will, may be laid to a great extent the blame of the recent disaster at Canton, for, had a gunboat been stationed there, as should have been the case, the Shamian would not now be in ruins.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson and the Chamber of Commerce are much to blame for not giving publicity to the correspondence at the time the letters passed, as had such a course been adopted, it is more than probable that in the face of the supercilious and unsatisfactory letter of the Admiral, the public here would have protested in such a way as would have brought those who are paid, and well paid to, to protect us, to a true sense of their duty in this part of the world.

I leave the last inscription in Canton and the burning of the houses on the Shamian to complete the picture, as they are more eloquent advocates for improvement in the placing of our naval forces than anything my pen can write.

Trusting that some one abler than I am will take up this matter and leave it until we are placed in comparative safety by having those who are paid to protect us compelled to remain at their posts both summer and winter,

I am,  
Yours, &c.,  
AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.  
Hongkong, September 15th, 1883.

## GEO. R. STEVENS &amp; CO.'S LINE.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to

ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and

TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

## THE Steamship

## "SUEZ."

Captain Alnacir, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at DAYLIGHT. For Freight, or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [644]

## THE VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL ..... 50,000 DOLLARS

IN 1,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

PAYOUTS:—\$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOT-

MENT OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER;

BALANCE OF \$25 PER SHARE ON OR

BEFORE THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

## DIRECTORS.

## BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

## SOLICITORS.

MESRS. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the

MANUFACTURE OF ICE in the Colony

of Hongkong on the Binary Absorption System

patented by the International Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company of New York.

This Patent System has been introduced into Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory results. The consensus of opinion from various parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounces it the most perfect and economical method of manufacturing ice ever invented.

According to arrangements, it is anticipated that the business of the Company will be in complete working order by next March, 1884.

An arrangement has been made with the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION that they shall hold the amount paid on the shares when allotted until the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed; the amount will then be placed to the credit of the Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Association and forms of Application for shares may be obtained by intending subscribers from this date till the 20th September 1883 from the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or the Secretary *pro tempore* of the Company, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, who has consented to act till a Board of Directors for the Company has been appointed by the Shareholders.

## Entertainments.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICADINGLES A,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

We gave some information yesterday regarding the quarantining of the steamship *Afghan*, and animadverted rather strongly on the conduct of the responsible officers of the local Government for what we assumed was a flagrant neglect of duty. The statements then made were substantially correct; our adverse criticisms on the action, or rather inaction, of the Government were only too well deserved. The *Afghan* came into the port of Hongkong direct from Swatow, where cholera is reported to be as rife at the present time as at any period during the past summer, crowded with over 600 Chinese passengers—a plague-stricken floating town, and yet, without objection or protest, she is permitted to quietly lie amidst the shipping in the harbour, openly communicating with the city, for close upon thirty hours. During that period four deaths occurred, one European and three Chinese, and then, for the first time apparently, sharp-sighted officialdom suddenly discovers that there is cholera on board, the yellow flag is hoisted and the vessel is escorted to the quarantine anchorage at Stonecutters' Island. Six more victims quickly succumb to the dreaded scourge, and eleven, with some symptoms of life and hope left, are hurriedly landed and segregated on the island under the care of Dr. Marques, the assistant superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. Some trouble arises on board the steamer with the Chinese passengers in consequence of the authorities insisting on the bodies of the dead being buried at sea, a course to which the Chinese have a characteristic objection. This necessitates the captain and officers arming themselves and taking up a position ast whilst four cholera-stricken bodies are lying on the 'tween decks surrounded by hundreds of excited Chinese. Happily the poor wretches are amenable to reason, and on the arrival of the police they quietly submit to the removal of the bone of contention for interment at sea. Ten deaths and eleven sick on shore represent the cholera toll of the good ship *Afghan* when we wrote yesterday.

We have not heard how the sick under the charge of Dr. Marques on Stonecutters' Island have progressed. Perhaps some news may reach us later on in the day. But we have heard what ought to arouse the indignation not only of this community, but of the civilised world. That floating pest-house, the cholera-infected steamship *Afghan*, with the disease

rampant amongst the Chinese passengers on board—who, we may add, have been variously estimated at from six to nine hundred—was permitted to depart for Singapore at seven o'clock this morning. We are reliably informed that there were at least four new cases on board when the steamer left the harbour, but no effort appears to have been made to communicate with the authorities in order to have the sick sent to the lazarette on shore. A so-called civilised government permits a ship carrying hundreds of native passengers, which is known to have cholera on board, to depart without hindrance, although her destination is a British settlement, and the risk of spreading the infection simply incalculable. One can easily imagine the 'tween decks of the *Afghan* for the next week, with her living freight packed almost as close as herrings in a barrel, and a deadly scourge perhaps decimating the unfortunate passengers by hundreds, and no aid available. The picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate. How many of the Chinese passengers on board the *Afghan* will die between here and Singapore we shall never know. The measure of responsibility belonging to the Hongkong Government we shall leave others to define. But in the name of humanity the people of Singapore should receive timely warning of the scourge which is being rapidly borne to their shores.

As before stated we are in possession of positive information that cholera has been and is now rife in Swatow, and yet we believe we are correct in asserting that vessels from that port have not yet been declared subject to quarantine regulations. However, be all that as it may, we should like to know the meaning of, and who is responsible for, the senseless burlesque which was played this morning on the arrival of the steamer *Kwang-tung*. This vessel, direct from Swatow, came straight to the wharf, no boarding officer's launch being visible, and after lying alongside for one hour, during which time her passengers came ashore and went their several ways, the quarantine flag was hoisted. The *Kwang-tung*, however, has not gone to the quarantining station. We are not in a position to say why she should have been ordered to hoist the yellow flag and then shortly afterwards receive counter-instructions to haul it down. If she had a clean bill of health where was the necessity to hoist the yellow flag? If, on the other hand, she came from a cholera infected port or had the plague on board, why was she not quarantined directly, instead of being allowed to come alongside the wharf and land her passengers? More bungling, additional blundering. Who is responsible for all this? When and where is it all-to-end?

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 13th.  
GERMANY AND CHINA.

A semi-official denial is given to the report of the concentration of a German squadron in Chinese waters.

ZULULAND.

Many Boers are joining Cetewayo.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the last decade thirteen men have died in Great Britain, each of whom left a fortune of £1,000,000 or more.

It is no longer polite to speak of a man as having been hanged. Say he went to the other world as an "assisted emigrant."

A DOCTOR thinks tight lacing a public benefit, because it kills off the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow into women.

JOHN BURNS, a Brooklyn man, painfully exemplified his name by going to bed with a lighted cigar in his mouth. No insurance.

JOHN FLANIGAN, described as of Ireland, was this morning sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars, as amends, for having assaulted his Chinese cook.

RHUBARB pie, says a cookery item, is improved by being baked in a slow oven. So there is one thing in this world which is the better done for being done in a slow-oven manner.

IT was found that Leong Akum, a coolie, had no right to wear a soldier's coat as he had not accepted the Queen's shillings. The magistrate thought that as Leong had such a *punctant* for the Queen's service he could not do better than join the shot-drill squad at the "Ranche" for a six weeks' spell. His name was entered on the roll book accordingly.

TO-DAY, the 15th day of the Chinese eighth moon, is religiously observed throughout the Chinese Empire. The day is known as *Chung Yit* (or *Chung Yit* amongst the Cantonese) and is devoted to the worship of the moon. It is the custom on this day to make presents of various kinds of cakes, known as moon-cakes. The religious portion of the ceremony observed throughout China is very similar to that observed at the Spring festival, 12th moon 25th day, like our Christmas. The local mandarins all parade the streets with images of all devices, and feasting is kept up until a late hour. Thanks are offered up for the prosperity of the past half year.

A REGULAR LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday evening next, the 17th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

LAU YINGMAU was this morning sent where he won't use shoes for the next fortnight for stealing a pair of those useful pedl appendages, valued at 70 cents, from Leung Kwongmu.

PAUPERISM is on the decline in England. In 1881 the expenditure for the relief of the poor was £700,000 less than in 1871, and the number of paupers had fallen from forty-six per 1,000 of population to thirty per 1,000.

CHAPLAINS in all the Paris hospitals, except those in which the statutes require chaplains and those at a great distance from the church, are dismissed. There is, of course, great opposition in the Catholic Church.

"I WOULD heartily indorse matrimony but for my observations of one married person," said a hatchet-faced misanthrope to a party of young men. "And who is that individual?" he was asked. "My wife, gentlemen."

MRS. V. A. O'CONNOR of Fort Gaines, Ga., can play on the piano with her hands one tune, sing another, beat a drum with one foot and carry on a conversation at the same time. The death-rate is rapidly increasing in that place.

REFERRING to the Beirne-Elam duel, the *Stockton Herald* says a man who can't edit a newspaper without the assistance of a pistol has no right to be in the business. His proper place is in a Louisiana pulpit.

RECENTLY the reporter of an Oshkosh paper

wrote an account of the drowning of a boy, and said:—"The remains were insensible when recovered." After raising his salary the managing editor remarked that to be over-truthful was worse than telling a downright lie.

THE circus saved him: "No sir," said the physician, who had worked over the Texas man fished out of the water, unconscious, "I never could have brought him back to life—if that circus procession hadn't passed he never would have regained consciousness."

MR. JOHN PAUL LOGAN of St. Paul, Minnesota, offers to pay \$1000 reward to any mob who will hang a white man for murdering a negro in the South. Mr. Logan is opposed to the exclusive elevation of the colored race, so noticeable in that section of the country, and desires to "vary the monotony" and give the Caucasian a chance.

AN Associated Press telegraph operator out West got married the other day and a week after forgot to take home a new bonnet he had promised his wife. Next morning the country was startled by a dispatch announcing a "terrible cyclone" which crossed over the State, desolating the country for miles around."

THE steamship *Afghan*, with over 600 passengers and cholera on board, left for Singapore at 7 o'clock this morning. We learn that there were four additional cases of infection on the vessel when she left the harbour, and that no means were adopted either to communicate with the authorities or land the sick men at Stonecutters' Island.

A BRADFORD young lady who was very eager for the company of a certain young man sent him a note asking him to accompany her to a friend's house on a certain evening. When he responded she naively remarked: "I wouldn't have bothered sending for you, but my earrings are real diamonds and I'm afraid to be out on the street at night without having some one to help to guard them."

THE *Bombay Gazette* contains a statement which is worth the attention of cholera experts. The fumes of burning sulphur are said to have the effect of killing cholera-germs. "It is on record that by freely burning sulphur in the houses or streets of Indian villages, the spread of cholera has been promptly stopped, and, we believe, it is pretty well established that within a certain area around gas-works cases of cholera never occur, the sulphur fumes being fatal to the germs of that disease. All that is necessary is to light a number of small fires throughout the area to be protected, and throw handfuls of sulphur from time to time on the hot embers."

In early times, says *Blackwood's Magazine*, it was considered that criminals accused of felony could not be properly tried unless they consented to the trial by pleading and putting themselves on the bar. After reading the indictment to him the question was put, "How say you—are you guilty or not guilty?" If he said "Not guilty," the next question was, "Culpit, how will you be tried?" To which the prisoner had to answer, "By God and by my country." If he willfully omitted either portion of that answer he was said to stand mute, and a jury was sworn to say whether he stood mute of malice or merely by the visitation of God. If they found him mute of malice, that was equivalent to pleading guilty in cases of treason or misdemeanor; but in cases of felony he was condemned, after much exhortation, to the *gros fort et dura*—that is, to be stretched naked on his back, and to have iron laid upon him, as much as he could bear, and more, and so to continue, fed upon bad bread and stagnant water on alternate days, till he either pleaded or died. This strange rule was not abolished till the year 1772, when standing mute in cases of felony was made equivalent to a conviction. A case actually occurred as late as 1756, when one Burnwater, accused at Kingston assizes of murder, refused to plead, and was pressed for an hour and three-quarters with nearly four hundred-weight of iron, after which he pleaded not guilty and was convicted and hanged. In 1658 a Major Strangeways was pressed to death. The object of refusing to plead was that, in that case, there was no conviction, no forfeiture took place, and the property of the accused person was thus preserved

for the family. The *Times* quotes from the *Blackwood's Magazine* that "the most painful argument in favour of the *gros fort et dura* was the opinion of the *Archbishop of York* that it was a punishment fit for the Devil."

This excruciatingly funny extract, it is hardly necessary to say, never appeared in the *Times*, but originated in the fertile brain of the enterprising Bandmann. Here is another specimen of Herr von Trompettoblauer's genius:

TO MOTHERS, WIVES, AND SISTERS.  
Last Night a lady fainted and a gentleman was carried out of the room.

GARRET THEATRE  
In a fit from the effect of a marvellous creation of the "woman of a garret" thousands of weak and unhappy creatures have been saved from a degraded life through this great play.

Read the *Press of the World*.  
Only one more extract, which we reproduce for the especial benefit of the Chief Justice and our old friends of that famous libel jury:

OCULAR PROOF.  
Read the following letter:

To Her D. E. B. B. Hotel, Sydney, August 1st, 1883.

"Dear Sir.—On Monday night I went to the *Galea Theatre*,

"to witness the play of the *woman of a garret*, and was much affected by the plot of the play, and the acting of Miss *Beauchamp* and *Miss C. C. Moore*, which I sent me of fine art, and I had no idea to the Hospital."

"Gratiously yours,"

*G. J. B. Hotel, Sydney.*

After all this, he would indeed be a sceptic

who refused to admit that Bandmann was the greatest of all actors.

WE would direct attention to the abridged pro-

pectus of the Victoria Ice Company, Limited, published in our advertising columns. This new enterprise, to which we alluded, some time ago, gives promise of enjoying a prosperous career, and should command the support of the com-

pany.

THE French corvette *Villafranca* left here yesterday, bound for Shanghai. She will probably visit the Coast Ports en route.

"Beware of pickpockets."

IT may interest our sporting readers to know

that 32 gaffs have already been subscribed for,

so that the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1884 gives

every promise of proving a successful one.

WONG KISANG was sentenced to a fine of £10 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for being found in the unlawful possession of some jewellery which had been stolen from a *dame du pavé* named Si Atai.

THE proprietors of a London illustrated weekly have had constructed a balloon and intend to send artists into the upper air, and print illustrated narratives of their aerial voyages. When an artist falls out of the balloon, a distance of half a mile, and strikes the earth with a dull thud, he will add variety to the trip, but he will feel too much discouraged to make a sketch of the accident taken "on the spot" where he strikes.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 15th September, 1883.

Everything is quiet here at present, although an uneasy feeling still exists amongst members of the foreign community. To-day is a great Chinese holiday, and it has been currently rumoured amongst the Chinese that another attack will be made on the Shamian this afternoon. Everybody is consequently on the *qui vive*, but I look upon the rumour as a mere *cavard*, and do not anticipate any further disturbance. The Custom House is closed, and all business within the city is practically suspended for the day.

A most sensational Chinese proclamation was circulated yesterday. I procured a copy and got Dr. Kent to kindly translate it for me. It is to the effect that if the Chinese Government agree or is coerced into paying an indemnity for the damage caused on the Shamian—last Monday, the populace will rise and burn the whole of the property owned by foreigners in Canton. Of course this is merely the usual style of the proclamations issued by Chinese rowdies, but nevertheless it cannot be denied that a very strong and bitter feeling against foreigners appears to exist nearly in all circles, so until the present unpleasant warning of discretion dictates that the utmost precautions be taken for our mutual protection.

I am informed, on what I think is reliable authority, that the Viceroy has given positive instructions that no private messages can be transmitted along the new telegraph line until receipt of further orders. As stated in the *Telegraph* the other day, His Excellency has practically taken over the Wa Ho Company's property on behalf of the Imperial Government, although I believe the purchase money has not yet been paid.

The foreign consular officials appeared to be very busy with the Chinese authorities throughout yesterday. Mandarins by the dozen were to be seen on the Shamian journeying to and from the various consulates. The C. C. observes that as there appears to be such a paucity of ponies and riders there will be great difficulty in framing a programme, and asks us to bear in mind that it will not be an Autumn Meeting but simply an afternoon's fun, combining foot and pony racing. We are obliged to the C. C. for all this valuable and interesting information, and regret exceedingly that our views regarding the proposed "Sky" Races differ so materially from those stated above. There is neither a paucity of ponies nor riders, and the alleged difficulties of framing an attractive and "sporting" programme are purely illusory. There are plenty ponies available in the colony, and a sufficiency of riders to afford a capital afternoon's sport and amusement without introducing pedestrianism, which is an excellent thing in its proper place, but that proper place is not on the racecourse. If the C. C. fails in his attempt to arrange an afternoon's racing for the end of October, "An Old Sportsman" will be very glad to arrange the withdrawal of the gunboat, evidently considering the whole affair, with the co-operation of our local sportsmen, for pure love of the pastime.

1 WOULD not like to be a German peasant woman (says Mr. ex-Consul Henry Ruffles, in his newly published work "Germany Seen Without Spectacles")—I would much prefer to be a German horse, for German horses are well treated and well fed. The Germans are naturally kind to all dumb animals. Women, however, receive none of these kind attentions and considerations at the hands of the male portion of the community, but are treated as if they were of a species lower than the brutes, with no feelings and no souls. Woman is made to perform every kind of degrading labour. She prepares the fields for plowing, she drives the oxen and holds the plough, and not unfrequently she takes the place of the ox before the plough. She sows the seed and tills the soil; she shovels the hoe, she reaps, she gathers the harvest, she thrashes the grain and carries it to the mill, she grinds it at the mill, she markets the products of her small strip of land to buy bread for her children and beer for her lord and master. She does the work and the drudgery in the factories; she is the scavenger for cleaning the streets and for gathering offal in the cities and highways for enriching

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 510.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.



## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
TO HAND PER "GLENNOLE".

PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET  
SOAP.

PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.

CARBOLIC ACID.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER IN  
DREDGERS.

WINTER HOSIERY.

TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S  
PATTERNS.

THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS,  
GUARANTEED TO WEAR.

THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH  
LAMPS.

THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, LATEST  
DESIGNS.

ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid up) ... Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 316,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 318 ... Tls. 968,235.56  
March, 1883.

DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq.  
G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 1% per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL ..... \$1,000,000  
(ONE MILLION STERLING.)

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at  
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$31,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$70,852.57.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YEO MOON, Esq., CHU CHEK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATE to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, FRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [662]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, Italy, late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give  
Lessons in Music Singing and the Picturesque.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Maison KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [663]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

### THURSDAY,

the 20th September, 1883, at 2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
on the Premises,

### A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

#### Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate  
at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
abutting on the North side thereof on the  
Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 218  
feet or thereabouts, on the South side  
thereon on Ground lately the Roman Catholic  
Cemetery and measuring theron 218 feet  
or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on  
Ground in the possession of Government  
and measuring theron 240 feet or there-  
abouts, and on the West side thereof on St.  
Francis Street, and measuring theron 260  
feet or thereabouts, and registered in the  
Land Office as Section A, and the Remaining  
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199,  
(making together the whole of Inland Lot  
No. 199). Together with the HOUSES  
and erections thereon, held for the residue  
of a term of 75 years from the 26th June,  
1843, and for the further term of 924 years  
subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £50.  
The Property will be offered for Sale in 8 Lots,  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

#### BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,

Solicitors, Hongkong,

or to

#### J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [693]

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, given by  
me to Messrs. TATA & Co., is canceled.

#### ARDESIR PESTONJEE SETNA,

14th September, 1883. [700]

#### NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

#### GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [666]

#### TO LET.

#### TO LET.

N. O. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"BISNEE-VILLA" Poktakum; Furnished.  
Apply to

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Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

#### TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood  
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Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

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Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

#### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us

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GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

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#### FOR SALE.

#### EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S  
PATENT FRESH WATER  
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Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
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LONG FLAX

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [460]

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all makes quality guaranteed. TOBACCOES

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Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [1043]

#### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the

CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, Italy, late

of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has

the honor to inform the community that he has

arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give

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CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

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